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!AMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME VIII.

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

LYCEUM THEATRE-DOUBLE MARRIAGE. BROADWAY THEATRE-OTTO BOWERY THEATRE-FOUNDLINGS. NEW YORK AQUARIUM-TRAINED HORSES. UNION SQUARE THEATRE-THE BANKER'S DAUGHTER. ACADEMY OF MUSIC-RIGOLETTO. BOOTH'S THEATRE-LASS O' LOWERS. STANDARD THEATRE-ALVOST & LOVE. ST. JAMES THEATRE-GROOMS GROOMS. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-HAMLET. GRAND OPERA HOUSE-OUR BOARDING HOUSE PARK THEATRE-COMEDY OF ERRORS. THEATRE COMIQUE-LORGATER. GERMANIA THEATRE-DOCTOR KLAPS. FOLLY THEATRE-LITTLE BO PEER. ABERLE'S AMERICAN THEATRE-YAR STE. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. WINDSOR THEATRE-VARIETY. FIVOLI THEATPE-VARIETY. KURTZ GALLERY-ANTIQUES. TONY PASTOR'S-VARRETY. EGYPTIAN HALL-VARIETY BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE-STRUCK OIL. BROAD ST. THEATRE, PHILADELPHIA-UNCLE DAN'L

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1878.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be cool and cloudy, with rain or sleet, and possibly strong easterly to southeasterly winds. To-morrow it will be colder and partly cloudy, with occasional snow or rain, followed by clearing weather.

IF MR. FROTHINGHAM were in Germany this morning he would probably have a visit before breakfast from an agent of M. Bismarck to in quire about his commendation of the socialists in his sermon vesterday.

CLUBS AND CLUB HOUSE LIFE was the theme of Mr. Talmage yesterday. A good many ill-natured people think that if Mr. Talmage were made a little better acquainted with a good club he would be greatly benefited.

AT THE END of Murphy's three weeks' temperance campaign yesterday be found himself fifty-four dollars out. Total abstinence at the subscription box is not calculated to quicken the enthusiasm of even Murphy.

IF Dr. ARMITAGE'S THEORY of the necessity of a joyful religion were more generally carried out there would probably be fewer empty seats in the churches. A visit to most modern houses of worship is enough to give one the blues for a

IT IS DUE TO GENERAL BUTLER to say that the report that he had paid Kearney to advocate his cause in the recent election was errone ous. One of our correspondents has thoroughly investigated the charge, and is satisfied that it was a mere compaign casard.

AFTER A LONG PERIOD of inactivity the French socialists came to the front last evening. The condition of the workingmen in Europe was the chief subject of discussion, but the indorsement of the king killers was perhaps the most significant part of the proceedings.

THE SCICIDE in a fit of melancholia of Mr. Abraham Van Duzer, an old frierd of Commodore Vanderbilt, will doubtless be turned to accoun by the contesting lawyers in the famous will controversy. It would make one of their strongest points against the sanity of the old Commo

In Many of the extreme portions of our territory the restraints of law and the amenities of life may not be as strong or as frequently practised as could be desired, but we have no yet, as will be seen from our London corre-spondence they have in England, attained to that degree of civilization of giving a public reception to a brutal executioner.

THE WEATHER.-The disturbance that was organizing in the Southwestern districts, as stated in yesterday's HERALD, has advanced into the Lower Mississippi and the Ohio valleys, where it is stendily gaining energy during it northeastward progress. As the depression moved through Alabama and Lower Tennessee an elongated area of disturbance, running north west and southeast, was developed, and on reaching the southerly extremity of the Alle ghany Mountains this was divided. The main storm centre will travel along the western slope of the Alleghanies, but will not have very great energy until it reaches the western sections of Middle Atlantic States. The subsidmry disturbance on the coast will no doubt prove severe around and north of Hatteras. Another depression has appeared in the Northwestern districts. but the barometer is only relatively low at present. The centre of highest pressure is over the aorthern New England coast. It is also high in the West. Rain has fallen in the central valley districts and on the South Atlantic and Gul coasts, while light snows are reported west of the Mississippi. Cloudy weather prevails in all the districts except the Northwest. The winds bave, been light on the Atlantic coast, fresh over the lakes and generally brisk in the West and Northwest. A decided fall in temperature has taken place in the Middle Atlantic and New England States. It has been variable in the lake regions and has risen elsewhere. Strong easterly winds prevail on the British coast, accompanied by hail. This weather was predicted by the HERALD Weather Bureau on the 23d of November, when the bureau cabled "that a storm would arrive on the English coast about the 27th and would be followed by temporary clearing." The disturbance arrived on time and the weather continued bad until the 29th, when it cleared up for one day. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be cool and cloudy, with rain or sleet, and possibly strong easterly to southeasterly winds. To-morrow it will be colder and partly cloudy, with occasional snow or rain, followed by clearing weather.

Meeting of Congress.

Nobody expects important legislation at the session which begins to-day, although there is argent need of it. Beyond the passage of the annual appropriation bills nothing will be done which might not be omitted without detriment to any public interest. We need a new tariff, but the tariff will not be revised; we need free trade in ships, but the old navigation laws will not be disturbed; Indian affairs should be restored to the control of the army, but an efficient Indian policy will not be adopted; we ought to have postal savings banks, but that subject will not even be discussed; a constitutional amendment should be submitted to the States for regulating our Presidential elections, but Congress will not agree to one; above all, there should be new legislation on the silver coinage and the cancellation of surplus legal tender notes, but although such legislation may be attempted it will not succeed. It is, however, a consolation to know that if no new laws are to be passed at this session for facilitating resumption none can be passed for defenting it.

We are not to infer that because there is to be no useful legislation beyond the annual appropriations the session will be wasted. Congress has two functions-one to pass laws, the other to educate public opinion. We shall be disappointed if the proceedings of this session do not have an important influence in shaping and settling public sentiment and defining the issues to be fought out in the next Presidential election. This is, perhaps, the most useful service that can be rendered in the present state of affairs. There is likely to be a sharp contest over the resumption question, and especially over that adjunct of it which relates to the coinage of silver; and although the contest will result in no change in the laws, and in this respect be merely a drawn battle, it may nevertheless put the currency question on the road to a successful final settlement.

Doubts have been expressed in quarters entitled to respect whether the action of the New York and Boston banks which is to govern their treatment of silver after resumption is judicious. The amount of the new silver dollars already coined is too small to be a serious impediment, and the coinage might proceed for another year or two at the rate of two million dollars per month without causing embarrassment to the banks or disturbing the standard of value. It is hence inferred, with some appearance of reason, that the banks would have acted more wisely had they waited until the amount of silver in circulation should become considerable before adopting measures to discredit it. The effect of their action has been to revive and inflame the silver controversy at a time when it was dying out by the natural progress of events. Secretary Sherman's repeated and unsuccessful attempts to put the silver dollars in circulation had quenched the ardor of the silver zealots and they hardly uttered a word on the subject in the fall elections. Had not the opponents of silver blown the dying embers they would gradually have become extinct by the occupation of the public mind with other subjects. For the first year after resumption the silver coins will make no practical difference, and after one year of success the acceptance of the specie pasis will be so universal that there should be no difficulty in securing the repeal of laws inconsistent with its permanence. The action of the banks has reopened the silver question at a time when it is impossible to settle it, and by rousing the silver fanatics the banks have increased the difficulty of quietly modifying the Silver law in the next Congress. This is one view of the action of the banks, but the question has

It may turn out, after all, that more will be gained by reviewing the silver question now than could have been gained by postponing it. But this will depend on the action of the two great political parties. The republican party has already become a pronounced resumption party, and if by the debates of the present session it should also become a pronounced anti-silver party, ts success in the Presidential election of 1880 would abolish the double standard and reduce silver to the subsidiary position which is its proper rank in our coinage. Certain it is that the revival of the discussion will result in no new legislation at this session. The silver side is too strong in the House to permit a repeal of the Silver law, and we have complete security against acts hostile to resumption in the veto of the President. But there will probably be no occasion for the exercise of the veto power. No bill intended to obstruct resumption can pass the Senate. Faithful adherence to the Resumption act has become the party creed of the republicans, who have still a majority in the Senate, and who will be reinforced by several very decided hard money democratic Senators. The country is quite safe against any other practical mischief from a new agitation of the subject in this Congress than its tendency to unsettle public confidence. But if it shall appear at the close of the session that sound views are making progress, and are destined to prevail, confidence in the permanent success of resumption will e strengthened rather than weakened by the debates. The complete consolidation of the republican party on every branch of the currency question is the most embarrassing thing that could happen for the democrats. It would enable their opponents to claim all the credit of resumption and of the general revival of business which is expected to follow. If the democratic party continues to oppose resumption, or is split into factions on the question, the republican party will float into power in 1890 on the rising tide of publie prosperity. A warm currency debate at this session would aid the progress of republican consolidation and would weaken the democrats by compelling them to expose their division of sentiment and by widening the breach which it is the interest of the

The democratic party will be placed in a critical dilemma if the champions of "the Ohio idea" force a debate this winter. The party is shaken by its recent losses in the | daughter and son-in-law.

elections, and its position will be equally awkward whether it stems the tide or yields to it. If it resists it will be swept away by popular sentiment ; if it succumbs it will expose itself to decision by its inconsistency. It is the interest of the party to have the subject ignored during the present session, but such zealots as Voorhees and Ewing cannot withstand the temptation flung in their way by the action of the national banks. Unless the party heads the recent warnings and abjures its financial heresies it will have no reasonable hope of success in 1880. The pivot of the situation is the State of New York, which holds next autumn the most important State election in its annals. For the first time a Governor, Lieutenant Governor and all the other State officers are to be chosen in the same election. New York is a stanch hard money State, and after its recent loss it cannot be recovered by the democrats if their party at large is on the wrong side of that dominant question, If New York goes against them in 1879 it will certainly do so in 1880, and without this State they can have no chance of electing the next President. If the democrats in Congress were wise the soft money wing would keep aloof from the currency question during this session, and afterward profess to acquiesce in resumption as an accomplished fact. If by the action of the banks on silver or from any other motive they are blind and foolish enough to be entrapped into a currency debate they will give away their party in one of the most critical conjunctures of its

An Unjust War.

Mr. Gladstone denounces the invasion of Afchanistan in the vein in which it will probably be taken up by many others in the early days of the coming session of Parliament. He calls it "an unjust war, which will weigh upon the national conscience." In the eagerness of the people in India to go gunning for Afghans it may be remembered that they denounced the hesitancy of the home government as the result of advice taken from the Peace Society. There is one sense in which the peace society is very numerous in the modern world, and particularly numerous in England, and that is in the sense in which all those are classed as members of it who regard with little favor all wars save those made in national defence or under some requirement of supreme national necessity. It is a sentiment growing rapidly in all nations that other wars than such as these are iniquities more or less monstrous. In the cultivation of this opinion the world of the present time bids fair to peculiarly distinguish itself from the world of a former time. Wars were made formerly in the interests of dynastic notions, in the pride of warlike princes; and they grew out of the whims and caprices of ambitious Ministers or royal favorites. Is the Afghan war of the order of those wars of former days? or is it necessary to any great national purpose of safety or honor? It is the pretext of the Beaconsfield Ministry that it is a necessary step to such a rectification of the northwestern frontier of India as will guarantee the safety of that colonial empire. If that were true it might be a just war-if it could be shown that beyond a bad frontier there were any other than merely chimerical dangers. But that cannot be shown, and the theory is not true. We are of opinion that Lord Lawrence has demonstrated and put beyond any valid answer the truth that the northwestern frontier of they are in immediate proximity to the nie Louisa seems to have persevered India is safer as it is against any possible fort. The charge that the soldiers cannot in her bogus heir scheme despite discourinvasion than it can be as it is proposed to rectify it. Indeed, we believe England will see before Parliament bas been many weeks in session that this is not England's or India's, but Lord Lytton's war, made by him and a Ministry in sympathy with him in London in the very spirit in which the wars of old times were made by capricions and absolute princes.

Lord Lorne's Speeches. If Canada, in its outburst of enthusiasm over the Governor General and his royal wife, has shown that its efforts to do them honor have not been always chastened by perfect taste, much should be allowed to Canadian inexperience. While some of the overwhelmed deputations have exhibited an awkwardly confused sense of an impassable gulf between them and the august pair, it is but just to say that the Marquis has closed his eyes to this feature of the proceedings. His speeches, of necessity repetitions of thanks for courteous greetings, have been singularly happy, and distinguished alike for their modesty of tone and variety of information. Whether replying to the address of a grave municipal council, thanking the good sisters of the convent of Villa Maria or responding to a speech in a ballroom, the Marquis has found the apt word to say in each case. In the latter instance he showed considerable tact. Canadians. as we know, preserve many of the traits of the countries they or their progenitors emigrated from. There are French, English, Irish and Scotch Canadians. Saturday last was St. Andrew's Day, and, as His Lordship is Scotch of the Scotch, it was not extraordinary that he should be met by a warm address from his fellow Scots, filled with pleasant allusions to the Land o' Cakes and the Mac Cailean Mor. But, while acknowledging with perfect frankness how he valued the compliment, the Marquis quietly waved aside anything which would convev the idea that he came to favor any portion of the Canadian people at the expense of the remainder. He found historic reasons showing why all the brethren should dwell together in unity. There had been a Scotch regiment in the French service. Scotland was, after all, only an Irish colony, and the English loved the Scotch because Scotland had given them a king. These things may not bear directly on the mixed populations of the Dominion, but they show how the extremes of the present met in the past on the most amicable terms. His Lordship will soon have an opportunity to treat of graver matters, but the impression from what he has already said is a favorable one. Queen Victoria has cabled her delight at the hearty reception of her

Schurz in Reply to Sheridan.

Secretary Schurz has sent to the War Department a very able answer to the comments of General Sheridan, which were strongly indorsed by General Sherman, on his policy of removing the Kiowas and Comanches from Fort Sill, locating them near the Wichitas, and consolidating the agencies. Mr. Schurz shines in controversy and handles his weapons with great skill. General Sheridan has not had equal training as a writer or controversialist, but he has spent twenty years in the Indian country and ought to be a more competent judge of the matters in dispute than either Mr. Schurz himself or any of the ivilians whom he quotes at great length. But Secretary Schurz is quite right in inisting that General Sheridan should support his charges by specific facts, so far as ie has charged malversation against Mr. Schurz's subordinates. But he might have spared the sarcastic observation which he has put as a sting into the tail of his letter in hoping "that General Sheridan will make his revelations without delay, which he must be able to do, for it should not be assumed that he is under the necessity, after having announced the verdict first, to look for the evidence afterward." Such innuendos do not tend to solten the asperities of controversy and they may provoke reorts which will not be quite pleasant for Mr. Schurz.

In judging of this controversy so far as it has gene we must not confound two questions which are quite distinct. The main question is the expediency of removing the Indian agency from Fort Sill; the other question, which is merely incidental, relates to the alleged malversation of Indian agents. It is only on the latter or subordinate question that General Sheridan is bound to furnish definite specifications. The expediency of removing the agency from Fort Sill is a matter of opinion, in which the Secretary weighs the judgment of certain civilians against the judgment of Generals Pope, Sheridan and Sherman. Of course authority, however high, must yield to valid reasons; but if the quesion were to be decided on mere testimony and opinion the opinion of these three army officers would outweight in public estimation that of civilian subordinates of the Interior Department, whose views are colored by the notions they took with them

One of the chief reasons given for the removal of the Indians from Fort Sill is the badness of the water. General Sherman stated on his own knowledge that the water s excellent, which Mr. Schurz now admits, out explains that the stream by which it is supplied flows through the military camp and becomes contaminated with its filth before reaching the Indians. If this be so there is only needed a sufficient iron pipe to convey untainted water from a point above the camp to a point below it. Another point made by Mr. Schurz is that the buildings at Fort Sill for the accommodation of the agency are dilapidated and liable to tumble down. Even if there is no exaggeration in this statement it would cost no more to replace them at Fort Sill than at a new location. Another of Mr. Schurz's reasons is that the Indians should be so located that the troops of the fort will be interposed between them and the Texas border. But for every purpose of protection or restraint the Indians can be of living on the Gooch money durbe restrained from corrupting the neighboring squaws will doubtless be answered by General Sheridan. This controversy will at least have the good effect of exciting interest in the Indian question, which is rising into great importance.

Ireland's New Departure.

We publish in to-day's HERALD a communication from a Dublin tradesman on the alleged intended combination of the obstructionist branch of the Home Rulers and the Penian, or physical force element, in future constitutional movements for the redress of Ireland's grievances. The writer of the communication is evidently not in sympathy with the objects of 'the "new departure, and he seeks to meet and combat the views expressed by prominent Irish nationalists in the United States, which were published at length in the HERALD on the 27th of last October. His sentiments are candidly expressed; but while he avows a strong national sympathy. and admits that England has in the past inflicted many grievous wrongs on Ireland, and that her present rule is not free from grave abuses and injustice, he is clearly well satisfied with the existing state of affairs. While he sees all classes of his fellow countrymen crowd into the English civil service, seek the army, the navy and the militia in larger comparative proportion than the inhabitants of other parts of the United Kingdom, and gladly accept situations on the armed police force maintained in Ireland, he can see no reason why they should not be willing to give up their "ideal Ireland" and be contented with "a self-respecting and an ennobling, not a slavish or degrading, union with Great Britain as an integral portion of the United Kingdom." He is evidently willing to let good enough alone, and we trust that as a Dublin tradesman he does a good business and enjoys the patronage of the Castle.

The Irish people possess so many generous and often noble qualities that it would be pleasant to treat their dream of a separate nationality with a sort of poetic license, and to persuade ourselves that Ireland, either as a republic or under the rule of some descendant of an old line of kings, has a prospect of becoming one day a great Power among the nations of the world, if we could do so without violence to common sense and injustice to a cause with which we really sympathize. But facts are stubborn things and are very apt to spoil poetic fancies. If Ireland could be separated from the United Kingdom to-morrow and set up in business on her own account as an independent nation, free from all entangling alliances, it would be straining credulity to a painful degree to suppose that she would take an impor-

tant position in the family of nations or that her people would be rendered more prosperous and happy than they now are by the

This does not, however, imply that the system under which Ireland is now ruled is not disfigured by many abuses and does not demand comprehensive changes and reforms. Neither should it discourage Irishmen from laboring earnestly to secure such local rights and privileges as are likely to prove of practical advantage to their country and to induce English statesmen to continue the policy of concession which, whether from considerations of justice or prudence, has prevailed in their treatment of Irish questions for the past ten years. If the "new departure," of which we have recently heard so much, will lead to a more effective prosecution of the work of weeding out old abuses and of securing for Ireland those local rights and privileges which could not fail to tend to the happiness and prosperity of the people, it will have the earnest wishes of all the true friends of Ireland for its success. It is very certain that the influence and power which Ireland by her position should wield in the councils of the United Kingdom have heretofore been frittered away through the want of harmony of object and unity of action on the part of her people and especially of her public men. Visionary schemes on one hand, factional rivalries on the other, and treachery in too many instances, have impeded the wheels of reform, and we may say of justice, which in this advanced age of the world cannot well be wholly blocked. If the Irish people would only present a solid front and work for a common object there are very few changes consistent with the interests of the United Kingdom which they could not compel

Another Bomb.

England to yield to their just demand.

After the German Kaiser, the Spanish King; after Alfonso, the King of Italy; after King Humbert, the Austrian Minister; after Andrassy, the Hungarian Premier. With M. Tisza, to whom some alleged Internationalists paid their respects with a bomb, the current history of attempts at assassination of European rulers is brought up to date. It is possible that the good people of Pesth are anxious that the other European capitals shall not monopolize all the gory honors in the attempted assassination line. Indeed, they appear in both the recent cases to have taken good care that nobody would be hurt, but to make as much noise as though bodily barm was intended. The report, in each case, was quickly spread on the wings of the telegraph, and made kings and queens quiver in every capital in Europe until they recollected that it was not so bad atter all. When the question of carelessness of railroad officials was broached to Sydney Smith the wise divine remarked, "Wait till they kill a bishop." So the sovereigns sitting quaking on their thrones remark to each other, Wait till they kill a Premier; then we shall have this thing properly looked atter."

Lady Gooch's Baby. Had it not been that Miss Garrod was

inaccessible to the allurements of Lady Gooch it is probable that some "little stranger," in every sense of the term, would be enjoying the hospitalities of Benacre Hall, with a fair prospect sufficiently watched and guarded when ing lite. Indeed, poor Lady Anagements enough to turn aside most ladies. Her husband, several honest physicians and others had warned her of the folly and criminality of her course, but she went on with her preparations and simulation. Why did she persevere? Was it nothing but her hate of Lady Eleanor and her fear of being left unprovided that induced her to reject all warnings? No doubt these incentives powerfully urged her. When, however, a man or woman, bent on a foolish or criminal object. is the possessor of a highly sanguine temperament warnings are thrown away. Nothing short of the scene in the police court could bring Lady Gooch to a realizing sense of how sound the advice of her triends had been. Yet we have no doubt that her ladyship will consider herself the victim of circumstances, and remain convinced that she only failed by misadventure, although all the facts show that she was destined to fail from the start.

Blamarckian Chut. We give to-day another collection of interesting fragments from Dr. Busch's work upon Bismarck, and the public will be amused and delighted to learn from them that the great Chancellor, when out of his office, is very much such a good fellow as the rest of us, and finds time to support a set of unofficial tastes and opinions and to air philosophical ideas. He would not be freed from annoyance if he could, for creating and changing according to his own will are causes of joy to him. The Anglo-American Sunday he dislikes nearly as much as he does Frenchmen. He haively admits a degree of curiosity which most men ascribe to women only, and, like many another man, affects to despise the press, while he devotes considerable attention to securing its favor. He confesses to an enormous appetite, to which he practically ascribes much of his success, all of which deserves the attention of abstemious statesmen of America. In short, he appears clear headed, determined, communicative and quite good natured besides, except when he as a French diplomatist within sight.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

The following Americans were registered at the Paris office of the Henath on Saturday:--Adams, U. S., Boston, No. 37 Qual Grand Augustine. Byne, James R., New York, Hotel du Louvre. Copeland, A. B., Boston, No. 57 Quai Grand Augus-

Donnely, L. E., San Francisco, No. 28 Rue de Mont-

Pritsch, Hugo, New York, Hotel Albe. Goy, Miss L. M., Albany, No. 26 Rue Vaugirard. Hansing, F. W., New York, Hotel de l'Athénée, Henriques, F., New York, Hotel de Russic. Lockhart, B. and wife, New York, Hotel de Schwartz, L. F., New York, No. 30 Tine d'Aboukir. Sears, Edward and wife, New York, Continental

Stoddard, C. B., New York, No. 16 Rue Durhat

Wason, Mrs. P. W., Boston, Hotel de Rivel'. Wason, G. T., Boston, Hotel de Rivoli. Lieutenant General Philip E. Sheridan and Colonel

Michael V. Sheridan, United States Army, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Ex-Governor Seymour will deliver an address at the

opening of the International Dairy Fare, American Institute, this evening at eight o'clock. Mr. William S. Groesbeck, delegate to the Laternstional Monetary Conference, returned from Europe in the steamship Germanic and is at the Everett

Garibaldi will winter in Genea. Genea a better place to stay :- Detroit Free Press. Nover having taken a Turin Italy we can't say,—St. A bons Advertiser. We travelled a Milan a half there once.—Boston Post. Did you Rayenna about it when you reached home?
Sir Henry Layard, at Constantinople, has been favored by the Suitan, and his lady has had the most

marked attentions; yet the instructions of the Eng-Ush government to Sir Henry were to "stand no nonsense." That is, catch dies, while your molasses olds out. There is at the Barclay street ferry, on We a street, a gray-beards i. fatherly-looking police nau, whom we have noticed as being on duty about eight o'clock in the morning, and who with a vigorous arm, which

does not heeltate to grasp a bridle, compels drivers

to respect the lives of young shop girls who are crossing to their work.

It is said in the West that the Chicago Inter-Ocean has gained in circulation on account of its greenback character, and that ex-Senator Jack Logan is some-what "behind" that paper, although he is a hard money man. Logan, who aspires to be Senator from Illinois, is seconded by Governor Cullom, and Dick

Oglesby is seconded by Charles Furwell.

Here is a real fine specimen of English wit from Lordon Judy:—"Mr. Longears started a conversation the other evening on favorite foods. One preferred venison, another pheasant, and so on, and so on, till it came to the Hon. Longears himself to name his favorite. 'Gwacious! I don't know, you know!' he said: but Miss Neidelwytte, the celebrated lecturer, who was present, suggested-Thistles."

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE -COMBINATION CONCERT. M. Reményi, in conjunction with artists of Mr. Mapleson's opera froupe, appeared at Booth's Theatre last night. The Hungarian violinist was welcomed with the enthusiasm that has come to be especied whenever he appears. He played six numbers, including two of his own composition, and was several times re-alled, and once imperatively encored. His most successful effort, which secured this compliment, was the concerto (No. 17) by Faganini. Mine. Parodi, who wins new honors with every appearance, sang "Batti, Hatti, from "Don Glovanni," in a manner that pleased her audience so well that she was called back to give "Coming Thro' the Rye." Mine. Pleasi's grand contralto was so happilly exhibited in the air from "Fanst" that she was obliged to give another number, the "Il segreto" from "Lucrezia," which she sang exceptionally well. Signor Teacht made a hazardous selection in "Salve Dimora," from "Faust," but the andience was not too critical and he was recalled to give "When the Bloom is On the Rye." Signor Calassel was as successful as ever and won his unfamiliar andience by his rendering of the "Stat" song from "Tannhaust", which he had to repeat. Mr. Duleken played a gavotte by Martini and his own "Value de Concert" more than acceptably, and Signor Blaccia gave some tasteful accompaniments. There was a large audience. with the enthusiasm that has come to be expected

GRAND OPERA HOUSE-DE MURSKA AND GIL-MORE'S BAND.

The "supreme songstress" and the "king cornetist," as Mr. De Vivo delights to term his protegés, appeared last night in conjunction with Emperor Gilmore and his band in one of the popular concerts that have pleased many thousands of amusement seekers at this house during the present season.

Mile, de Murska was in good voice, and electrified Mile, de Murska was in good voice, and electrified her bearers in her usual brilliant manner with the "Echo Song," by Eckert; "Casta Diva," from "Norma," and the "Carnival de Venice," by Benediet, The artist was several times recalled, and added to the regular programme "Good Night," by Abt, and the Spanish song, "La Mandolina." Mr. Levy was received with the usual furere which he is went to excite. The cornet is an engaging instrument in a popular concert, or at least in an American concert, and Levy pleases the public as few of his contemporaries have been able to do. Signor Susini gave two operatic arias, Professor Hill a pianoforte sole, and Glimore's Band four selections, which were among the genuinely interesting features of the evening, for without the band the life and movement of the concert would have been wanting. The house was well filled.

UNIFORM OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

THE PROPOSED CHANGE NOT DECIDED UPON-SECRETARY THOMPSON IRRITATED AT THE PRE-MATURE PUBLICATION OF THE CIRCULAR. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1, 1878. the premature publication of the proposed order changing the style of naval uniforms, and expresses determination to promptly institute an investigation into the matter with a view of ascertaining the name of the officer of his department responsible therefor. He says that the subject of a modification of the present dress of naval officers has been under discussion for some time, and that the Naval Board having supervision over minor matters of this nature reported to him the order or circular letter published in to-day's HERALD, but that although he signed the paper no such ruling in the sense of an official order has been promutgated. The promulgation of the order was prohibited the day after it was signed, to enable the Secretary to ascertain the merits of a protest against it submitted by a number of officers of the navy. This protest embodies the objections reported in connection with emphatic, in its terms that the Secretary was induced to suspend the order until a full hearing from all matter of official policy, to express an opinion upon the objections now before him, but he says he will afford the amplest opportunity to officers to communicate their views to him on the subject. An unexpectedly strong opposition to the change is adoption of the measure is considered quite doubtful. A considerable modification of its requirements is made. The embryo order was sent out secretly to a number of officers as a feeler, and its publication has consequently irritated the Secretary.

BUTLER'S FUTURE.

UNSCATHED FROM HIS LOSING CAMPAIGN HE GOES TO WASHINGTON TO SERVE HIS CON-STITUENTS IN CONGRESS.

General B. F. Butler left to-night for Washington to take his seat in Congress. There are some lively anticipations as to his course during the closing sesion. His immense following in Massachusetts, as shown by his vote for Governor, expect that he will advocate some legislation looking to the promotion of business and labor along the New England coast, and that he will de-vote some of his best efforts toward righting the wrongs under which our fishermen labor by the terms of the Treaty of Washington. Now that the bitterness of the political fight is over there is a reaction of sentiment in the General's favor, especially as he has compelled the successful party to adopt his plans and views on State reform. He came out of the terrible fire of abuse and culumny unscathed, not a single charge sticking. The one that stood longest was that about his alleged connection with Kearney. But now that the real character of the sand lot sponter has been spondence a statement was made some weeks are affirming that authority could be produced to prove the existence of a check for \$1,000 from General Butler to Kearney. I have since thoroughly in-vestigated this matter, and am satisfied that there was no such transaction. There was a mistake about the name of one of General Butler's financial agents, which led to tue rumor, but now it is generally understood, and thus the last lump of mud thrown at Butler dissolves. The General has been busily engaged for several days in closing up the more important cases he has had pend, ing in the courts, and he leaves in perfect health for his old field of labor.—the floor of the House.